

SANDERS & STAYMAN CO.

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The only place where you can find the FULL LINE of

PIANOLA PIANOS

From a TRULY ARTISTIC standpoint, there is no Player that approaches the PIANOLA. The group of PIANOLA PIANOS included, until recently

THE WEBER, STECK, WHEELLOCK and STUYVESANT.

The most recent addition to the above is the

STEINWAY

These are the only PIANOS in which you will find the Pianola, and there is no question as to the MERITS of THESE instruments.

ALL THE MUSICAL COMEDY HITS OF THE SEASON.

All the bright, catchy, tuneful music from the latest and prettiest musical comedies.

Available—right in your own home—to yourself or to any member of your family.

This is but ONE of the many advantages that accompany the possession of the PIANOLA PIANO.

With the PIANOLA PIANO you can enjoy the complete score, or you can have a brilliant POTPOURRI, from such musical successes as—

Madame Sherry, The Girl of My Dreams, Our Miss Gibbs, Jumping Jupiter, He Came from Milwaukee, The Echo, Tullie's Nightmare, The Summer Widowers, Up and Down Broadway, The Arcadians, Girls, The Girl in the Train.

THE PIANOLA PIANO

Places at your disposal a practically inexhaustible wealth of musical entertainment.

In its wonderful repertoire of some 20,000 compositions there's music for every taste and every mood.

Moreover, this vast collection is being constantly reinforced with selections from the brightest and best of modern music.

The PIANOLA PIANO is the only instrument that gives you THE COMPOSER'S OWN INTERPRETATION of music.

By means of the Metronome you secure the delicate nuances and shadings that characterize the playing of the most accomplished pianist.

Then there's that wonderful device, the Thermoist, which brings out the melody and softens the accompaniment.

These improvements, exclusive with the PIANOLA PIANO—as are the Graduated Accompaniment and the Sustaining Pedal Device.

You will enjoy hearing the PIANOLA PIANO. We will be glad to play it for you, or let you play it.

From this date until further notice we will give to every purchaser of a PIANOLA or PIANOLA PIANO, FREE, SUBSCRIPTION to our Pianola Music Library for ONE YEAR.

SANDERS & STAYMAN CO.

1327 F Street N. W.

GEORGE B. KENNEDY President

THE MODEST EDITOR.

The man who ably edits the Bombast Magazine is running a department that makes his rivals green. His little "Chats with Readers," in confidential style, would make a graven image kick up its heels and smile. He says: "This publication is simply out of sight; our stories are the dingiest that novelists can write. Our pictures take the cookie, the sandwich, and the bun, our poetry's the blindest that ever bards have spun. We're planning corking features, too, to make our rivals gray; we've spent five million dollars to plat the Milky Way; we've sent our Mr. Faker to sea in a balloon; we've sent our Mr. Bilker to travel around the moon; our gifted Mr. Raker, with pen and monkey-wrench, is digging up the muck heaps and raising quite a stench; and we have Gripping Stories in bundles and in sheaves, to prove that all our statesmen are common chicken thieves. It never was our custom our Vital Plans to flaunt, but we are spending millions to get the stuff you want; we're raking in the gutters, we're pawing in the sink, we're burning up our money for kegs of scarlet ink. We'll bust our last suspender in earnest, fervid haste to entertain the people and elevate their taste."

WALT MASON.

(Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams.)

\$18,000,000 SAVING SHOWN BY REPORT

Secretary MacVeagh Calls Attention to Big Cut.

BANKING SYSTEM IS FAULTY

Treasury Head Declares Panics Unavoidable with Present Lack of Reserve Funds—Holds American Banks Aboard Necessary to Foster United States Commerce.

The report of Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh to Congress was made public yesterday. In the beginning of his report, Mr. MacVeagh calls attention to the fact that more than \$18,000,000 has been saved in the executive departments proper as compared with the appropriations for the current year. The ordinary estimates for 1912, he says, are almost \$17,000,000 less than the estimates ultimately reported to Congress for the year 1911. The reduction in the estimates for 1912 is to be added in the consideration of reduced government expenditures to the reduction made last year, since it is now almost two years since the present administration began the curtailment of the estimates.

Speaking of the Panama Canal, Mr. MacVeagh declared that it might be wise if Congress would authorize the issuance of \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 of 2 per cent Panama Canal bonds. Congress authorized the issuance of \$200,000,000 worth of Panama bonds, at any rate of interest up to 3 per cent.

Mr. MacVeagh believes that it is possible to make a trial issue of these bonds without the circulation privilege, which would put them into the hands of investors and would not affect the value of the bonds. Therefore, they might not reach the open market, and the value of the 2s as a basis for circulation would never be in danger.

Mr. MacVeagh, however, insists that the difference in the circulation tax for the 2s and for the proposed Panama bonds should be equalized. The circulation tax on 2s is one-half of 1 per cent. The tax on Panama 2s, therefore, Mr. MacVeagh believes, should be 1-1/2 per cent.

Panics Due to Present System. Panics, Mr. MacVeagh asserts, are likely to continue in this country so long as we keep our present banking system. "Panics," he says, "are no longer necessary and no longer respectable. They are avoidable, but not under our system. Our system can fairly be called a panic-breeding system. It is for the government to say whether it will have panics in the future. It will not cost a penny to prevent them. We have no system of reserves. Our banking system destroys reserves. It concentrates in New York what are pretended to be reserves, and then forces the New York banks to lend and abolish them. We have no way to increase our currency when it is needed, except under the Aldrich-Vreeland law, which will soon expire and which is only intended for emergencies."

There is a clear need, the Secretary says, of American banks in foreign countries, where American commerce needs banking facilities. We shall never be internationally a full-fledged commercial nation, he believes, until we have merchant ships of our own and foreign banks of our own.

Mr. MacVeagh believes, also, that national banks should be required to do the business of trust companies. The regulation that payments of revenue to the government must be made in actual currency, the Secretary holds, is archaic. He sees no serious practical danger in taking a certified check, all of the similar business of the country, he asserts, is done by checks, and they are not even certified. He does not concede that the government would be likely to lose a penny "in a thousand years" by making it so.

Under the present law gold certificates may be issued only against United States coin. Mr. MacVeagh proposes that Congress authorize the issuance of such certificates against foreign coin and bullion. The sinking fund law, Mr. MacVeagh says, has fallen into neglect. It should be revived, he thinks, to a point where it can be obeyed.

When he speaks of the attempts made by the government to collect the duties coming to it from returning European travelers, Mr. MacVeagh does not conceal his anger.

"So entirely oblivious were a large number of our tourists to the moral coming to it from returning European travelers, Mr. MacVeagh does not conceal his anger.

"The improvements made in the customs service have increased the revenue at most of the Eastern ports to a remarkable degree. The morale throughout the service has been improved, and the personnel, standards, and methods are better."

Mr. MacVeagh does not agree with the widespread belief that the government can save \$300,000,000.

"The popular impression as to the extent of possible economy in the administration of the executive departments," says he, "is singularly exaggerated, and this misconception is very harmful."

Mr. MacVeagh hopes for an "organized co-ordination over appropriation bills among themselves and of revenue estimates and other estimates with appropriation bills, and of an organized co-ordination between the executive and the legislative departments, with a view of securing as far as possible the advantages that other governments enjoy by reason of the budget system."

He says that the question of expenditures of a great government like the United States is altogether too large and complex to be handled successfully by anything but a thoroughly organized "responsibility" which shall represent both the legislative and executive departments.

His last paragraph is devoted to the "We have," says he, "at last arrived at the possibility of a scientific treatment of tariff legislation. We have arrived where the interests of all concerned—those of the manufacturer, those of the merchant, those of the consumer, and those of the government—can receive fair, scientific, competent, and nonpartisan consideration on the basis of reliable facts and knowledge. The trustworthy assistance of his boards will soon enable Congress, whenever it is ready to legislate on the tariff, to proceed properly."

Mason Before Naval Committee. Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department, appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday. He explained that \$1,800,000 had been cut from his estimates because the naval guns had been delayed. Civil Engineer Holliday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will appear before the committee to-day.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

(Thursday, December 8, 1910.)

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon.

Calendar work was taken up, and one claim bill was passed.

Senate adjourned at 1:25 p. m., to meet at 2:00 p. m., Monday.

HOUSE.

The House met at noon.

The House took up the Indian appropriation bill. The measure went over without action.

The House adjourned at 4 p. m., to meet at noon, Friday.

HARMON LIKES WHITE HOUSE.

Tells Taft So When Asked While Visiting President.

Gov. Harmon, of Ohio, in town to attend the sessions of the Rivers and Harbors Congress, brought his adjutant general, C. C. Weybrecht, over to the White House yesterday to shake hands with President Taft.

When the governor came out from the President's sanctum he was surrounded by a crowd of newspaper men.

"Well, governor," said one, "how do you like the White House?"

The governor smiled a small smile, looked carefully around the waiting room, and remarked: "It's very white and pretty in here. I rather like it."

Gov. Harmon dined with Mr. and Mrs. Willis Abbot at Congress Hall last evening, and later at his hotel met a number of Democratic Congressmen, who embraced the opportunity to pay their respects.

WANTS SQUARE DEAL

Tariff Board Head Talks to Manufacturers.

SEEKS AID IN PROBLEMS

Prof. Henry C. Emery Hits Straight From Shoulder in Talk to Woolen Men and Urges that They Co-operate with Board on the Tariff Question—Is Business Proposition.

New York, Dec. 8.—More than 200 members of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers attended the fourth annual dinner of the association to-night at the Waldorf Astoria. The talk was almost exclusively on "Schedule K," or matters closely allied with that center of contention.

The chief speaker of the evening, Prof. Henry C. Emery, formerly of Yale, but now chairman of the national tariff board, was introduced by the association's president, Frederic S. Clark, to a roomful of manufacturers whose attitude toward him was anything but cordial.

Table talk before the speeches began had been predicting fireworks.

In introducing Prof. Emery, President Clark said that a lively attack on amateur tariff muckrakers, welcomed the professor's expert investigation, and said that tariff agitation should cease until the tariff board has time to present its final conclusions.

"I shot my bolt in Chicago the other day," he began. "However, don't let that antagonize you. You just refuse to believe all the protection papers say about wool and I'll believe anything of the free trade journals say about you. Let us all cut out, once for all, this maligning and counter-maligning. It isn't worth a tinker's dam."

Tells of Board's Problems.

After expounding briefly the great difficulty of the tariff board in arriving at accurate costs of production, Prof. Emery continued:

"I thank all you gentlemen at least for not telling us lies. Now, can we or can we not get at the truth of this cost of production business? Paper producers have reported to us accurately. Can you? (Cries of "No; not at all.")

"I believe, on the contrary, that your industry can give us definite returns. They will not be exact. But you ask, 'Are they worth while once you get them?' I'm not at all sure of it. But let us try and see. Realize what our problem is. If it is a silly investigation, change the law. Don't malign us. We are under the law. Are you willing to be honest with the tariff board?"

Is Business Proposition.

Then Mr. Emery insisted upon the purely business character of the tariff problem. "Hitherto," he concluded, "the policy behind tariff legislation has been this: Whenever a man wants protection give it to him and then let somebody else show us where he's wrong. All that is wrong, I say. If the man cannot show why he should have protection, don't protect him."

"As for this dreadful tariff board, it has no powers. I am its chairman, and I have no powers. I might almost say there is no 'tariff board.' The President appointed a tariff board, and that's all. I am one, and likely soon to be abolished."

"But, assuming that the tariff board lives, I can assure you there'll be no such laws about it. We provide every inch of a fair chance to show its hand. Our cards are on the table. Now, gentlemen, where are yours?"

Tillman Goes Home.

Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman left Washington last night for his home at Trenton, S. C. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tillman. The Senator has been in daily attendance on the sessions of the Senate. He expects to return to Washington after the holidays if his health continues to improve.

CONGRESS BRIEFS.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, proposed a bill directing the discharge from the civil service of the government of every employee who reaches the age of sixty.

The Indian warships at New York, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, and San Francisco will be abolished on July 1, 1911, if the Senate concurs in the action taken by the House yesterday.

Two hundred Democratic Representatives-elect pledged their support to the candidacy of Champ Clark, of Missouri, for Speaker of the next House. This insures Mr. Clark's election without a contest.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, asked for publication as a document of a report on the disbursement of \$100,000 in the State of Texas, by the Secretary of State by W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., American vice consul at Milan. It was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The concurrent resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to return to the State of Louisiana the original ordinance of secession that was adopted by the people in constitutional convention was before the Senate, but objection to its consideration came from Senator Heyburn, of Idaho.

Senator Taylor, of Tennessee, asked Congress to declare tobacco to be a "food" or "drug," and to punish accordingly individuals who adulterate or misbrand it or its compounds. The Senator's bill introduced in the Senate yesterday would bring tobacco within the operation of the foods and drugs act.

Representative Smith, of Texas, introduced a bill to repeal the tax on lumber, and Representative Clark, of Florida, offered a measure proposing to put all food and food products on the free list.

Senator Bailey objected to a consideration of a bill appropriating \$50,000 to compile military and naval records of the Revolutionary war, with a view to their publication.

That the high cost of living is no longer considered a "food" or "drug," and to punish accordingly individuals who adulterate or misbrand it or its compounds. The Senator's bill introduced in the Senate yesterday would bring tobacco within the operation of the foods and drugs act.

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UNRESERVED LAND BALLINGER'S TOPIC

Secretary Places the Total at Nearly Billion Acres.

PUTS MATTER UP TO CONGRESS

Head of Interior Department, in His Annual Report, Discusses Public Lands, Water Power, Alaskan Coal, National Parks, and Reclamation—Would Abolish Appeals.

Secretary Ballinger, of the Department of the Interior, in his annual report, just made public, devotes considerable space to public land problems, giving statistics to show that there now is remaining unappropriated and unreserved 712,936,499 acres of public land in the United States and Alaska.

Heretofore, says the Secretary, it has been the policy of Congress to dispose of the public lands to those who were disposed to make the best use of them, none of which were disposed of with a view to securing revenue for governmental support. Even the coal lands were sold at nominal figures, and until a few years ago they were not entered even at that figure, except where market facilities made the land salable for their product.

The movement to conserve the national resources in this national estate of lands—that is, to secure the wisest and most lasting benefit to the nation in their use—is a matter with which Congress must deal. New or amendatory legislation respecting our public lands should be direct, simple, effective, and relate principally to the proper form of disposition of the withdrawn lands—water-power sites, oil lands, coal lands, and rights of way over public lands.

Nearly Billion Acres. The unappropriated public lands of the public-land States and Territories amount to about 712,936,499 acres, and, as compared with the private lands in these various States, are a small percentage of the territory thereof, and the federal government, says the Secretary, should not undertake or assume the entire burden of the conservation of the natural resources of the States in which they are situated.

The area of public and Indian lands included in original entries and filings during the fiscal year 1910 is 3,331,282.09 acres, which is an increase of 6,486,762.33 acres over the area entered during the year 1909. The area patented during the fiscal year 1910 is 10,983,150.12 acres, of which amount 7,449,538 acres was disposed of under the homestead laws.

For the survey of public lands Congress at its last session increased the appropriation authorizing the abandonment of the old contract method. The surveys now are being made at reduced cost by the forces in the field and at a very great increase of speed.

In view of the conflict between water-power withdrawals and applications for rights of way for purposes of irrigation, as well as the development of power, the department is granting, after field investigation, rights of way for irrigation where the value of the site is found to be higher and the public interest in arid lands than for the development of commercial power.

Lands Being Investigated. All the coal lands in Alaska not located prior to November 12, 1906, are under the bond of withdrawals. Those located prior to said date are for the most part under departmental investigation on charges of fraud or irregularities, etc. A class of entries, known as the Cunningham entries, made in 1907, have provoked wide discussion and popular interest, largely because of their alleged value and method of attempted acquisition.

According to the reports, the total of contributions received by the Republican Congressional Committee was \$77,460.53, while the Democrats received \$27,750.51.

The Republican Congressional Committee, the report says, had \$47,024.44 in cash on hand on June 30, 1910. This was supplemented by contributions ranging from \$1 upward. The Union League Club, of Philadelphia, contributed the largest single amount, \$5,750. Representative William McKinley, of Illinois, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, was the largest individual contributor. He gave \$5,000. The Republican State Committee of New Orleans, La., gave \$2,000, and from secretary of the Treasury, Lester M. Taft, of Philadelphia, turned over \$1,630.

Water-power Sites. As to water power the Secretary has this to say: There is now withdrawn from disposition, pending legislation concerning water-power sites, approximately 1,450,000 acres of the public domain.

A large amount of space is devoted to reclamation projects, from which source up to June 30, 1910, the total receipts were \$3,714,713. No new projects were undertaken since March 1, 1909. Up to the present time about 300,000 acres of land in Indian reservations have been reclaimed by irrigation works, of which amount 18,640 acres are being irrigated by Indians, and 42,000 acres by white lessees and purchasers.

Would Abolish Appeals. Mr. Ballinger recommends that the Board of Pension Appeals be abolished from July 1, 1911, and its duties transferred to the office of Assistant Attorney General for the Interior Department. He also asks that Congress give careful consideration to previous recommendations that the number of pension agencies be decreased or abolished, with a view to economy.

Congress is to be commended for setting apart vast areas for national parks, of which at present there are more than 4,500,000 acres. In order that creditable progress may be made in each of the national parks, concludes the Secretary, after the development of all necessary plans for roads and other construction for the convenience of travel and tourists, liberal appropriations will be required and a departmental organization for administrative purposes, perfected, capable of efficient field administration and of careful inspection of all public works and the conduct of concessionaires.


Cruiser Going to Honduras. At the request of the State Department, the cruiser Tacoma has been ordered to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where there are rumors of an uprising against President Davila.

SKIN AFFECTIONS WHETHER AN INFANT OR GROWN PERSON, CURED BY ZEMO AND ZEMO SOAP.

AN UNUSUAL OFFER. The O'Donnell drug stores say to every person, be it man, woman, or child, who has an irritated, tender, or itching skin to come to our store and procure a bottle of ZEMO and a cake of ZEMO soap and if you are not entirely satisfied with results come back and get your money. So confident are we of the efficacy of this skin, simply remarkable treatment that we make you this unusual offer.

ZEMO is a clear liquid for external use that has cured so many cases of eczema, pimples, dandruff, and other forms of skin eruption. ZEMO and ZEMO soap are the most economical as well as the cleanest and most effective treatment for affections of the skin or scalp, whether on infant or grown person.

No poetry yesterday morning.
The Palais Royal poet was sick.
Not much better this morning—
you'll say.



TOBACCO ALONG AND DO NOT STOP. HAPPY HOP TO THE CHRISTMAS SHOP.

Reduced to \$10 and \$15.98

Were \$20.00 and Up to \$30.00

A tailor who could produce a Suit or 50-inch Coat for you like any one of these would charge \$10.00 for making alone. And note that these garments are made of the ultra-fashionable rough materials and man-like wool suitings. Now note the superior detail—the Skinner satin linings, &c.

To Be \$2.98

Various \$5 Garments

The garments that will save you better clothes—the garments that may bring joy to some poor soul not as fortunate as you. Whether for yourself or as a Christmas present, you get superior quality Black Silk Waist, and Black, Navy, or Brown Taffeta Silk or Panama Cloth Skirt, choice of four latest models, at \$2.98 instead of \$5.00.

\$3.50 for \$7.50 Hats

Hats Reduced to \$3.50

Not One Was Less Than \$7.50.

The Trimmed Turbans and Larger Hats, of silk, velvet, &c. Trimmings of wings, quills, flowers, ribbons, gold and silver ornaments, &c. There's a style and color scheme for you and your costume.

The Palais Royal

A. LISNER. 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. G STREET.

DEMOCRATS SPENT LEAST IN CAMPAIGN

List of Contributions Made Public Under New Law.

The reports of Charles H. Duell, treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, and of James T. Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, of receipts and expenditures of the two committees during the recent Congressional campaign were made public yesterday, having been filed with the Clerk of the House, in accordance with the law of June 2, 1910, providing for the complete publicity of campaign contributions. This is the first time such action has been mandatory.

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Barry Statue Awarded. Will Be Placed in Franklin Square, Facing Fourteenth Street.

At a meeting of the Barry Statue Commission, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted providing for the award of a contract for the statue of Commodore John Barry to Mr. John J. Boyle, of New York, provided he will agree to modify his model in accordance with the suggestions of the Fine Arts Commission, and also upon the condition that the type of the monument shall be similar to that of the Rochambeau statue, in Lafayette Square, across from the White House.

The Barry statue will be placed on the west side of Franklin Square. It was also decided to place the statue to John Paul Jones at the foot of Seventeenth street, in Potomac Park.

The Columbus statue will be placed in the plaza in front of the Union Station. It will be modeled by Laredo Taft, of Chicago.

Padua, Ky., Dec. 8.—John Porteous, twenty-seven years old, who won the prize for being the tallest and "stainiest" 123 at the national convention at Denver, in 1907, is dead, here, of tuberculosis. Porteous was six feet, seven inches tall. A special coffin as ordered for him.

Intense Suffering

From Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.

Instantly Believed and Permanently Cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

A New Discovery, but Not a Patent Medicine. Dr. Redwell relates an interesting account of what he considers a remarkable cure of acute stomach trouble and chronic dyspepsia by the use of the new discovery, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"I have known many a man who has suffered for many years, for years with dyspepsia. Everything he ate seemed to sour and create gases in the stomach. He had pains like rheumatism in the back, shoulder blades, and limbs, fullness and distress after eating, poor appetite and loss of flesh; the heart became nervous, constipation, and sleeplessness at night."

"I gave him powerful nerve tonics and blood remedies, but to no purpose. As an experiment I finally bought a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at a drug store and gave them to him. Almost immediate relief was given, and after he had used four boxes he was at all appearances fully cured."

"There was no more acidity or sour, watery risings, no bloating after meals, the appetite was vigorous and he has gained between 10 and 12 pounds in weight of solid, healthy flesh."

"Although Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are advertised and sold in drug stores, yet I consider them a most valuable addition to any physician's line of remedies, as they are perfectly harmless and do not interfere with the normal action of the stomach with any condition of the stomach with perfect safety, being harmless and containing nothing but fruit and vegetable essences, pure pepsin, Golden Seal, and after he had used four boxes he was at all appearances fully cured."

"Without any question they are the safest, most effective cure for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all derangements of the stomach, however slight or severe."

That Little Hacking Cough

Hard coughs are bad enough, to be sure. But it's often the little, hacking, tickling, persistent cough that means the most, especially when there is a history of weak lungs in the family. What should be done? Ask your doctor. He knows. Ask him about the formula on the label of every bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask him if this medicine has his full approval for throat and lung troubles. Then do as he says.

J. C. AYER COMPANY, Lowell, Mass.

Be well; be strong. You cannot if your bowels are constipated. The best laxative is Ayer's Pills, all vegetable. Ask your doctor if he agrees with us. Do as he says.